

# GATE CITY JOURNAL

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H. F. BROWN

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Europe has not yet learned to sew wood and say nothing.

Industrial development and moral decay don't go together.

Between a cravat and a necktie the difference is about \$3.00.

There's a place for everything—except your knees at a movie.

Our objection to work is there are so many other things to do.

Things are beginning to be pretty blue for a lot of yellow reds in Russia.

The oil promoter with the most gush usually has the least of it in his well.

Being minister of finance in Russia is about the height of official uselessness.

The length of the grass in the lawns suggests that some men lack push.

Women would do better in business if they were not afraid of every new wrinkle.

The bootmaker drives a horseless carriage because the boots bet him on horses.

It is easy for all to reach a high station in life at the present price per gallon.

On the other hand, wouldn't a photo sent by radio give one that far-away look?

Many who are shy of blue sky bands still believe what they read in the vacation folders.

Too many people are trying to "express themselves" who have nothing whatever to express.

No woman candidate will throw her hat into the ring if she has been told it looks well on her.

Try to get the same father who used to put his foot down to put the radio receivers down.

The undertakers report that it now costs less to die, but who wants to save money that way?

Germany's floating debt of 280,000,000,000 marks is about as burdensome as a string of grindstones.

Some day there will be a political convention without speeches and it will last almost an hour.

What has become of the old-fashioned citizens who used to be run down by bicyclists all the time?

Liberty bond issues selling above par are not as cheap as they were before '00, but they are just as sure.

The cruelties of warfare remain in evidence so long as there is anything that remains to be investigated.

It is still a tie score between an umpire and a woman. Neither of them has lost an argument yet.

A biologist asserts that blondes are dying out, which no doubt is due to the difficulty of keeping the dyeing in.

America is still regarded by Europe as "the land of the dollar," though with more respect than formerly.

The radio is termed a luxury. However, in most homes father has made a second set of receivers a necessity.

It may be culturally disheartening that farmers care more for the value of plant sales than plant research—but true.

Europe will affect surprises, perhaps, as Uncle Sam moseys out to make a touch to pay some of his pressing bills.

Doctors testified that a woman subjected to a sanity test played the piano. Presumably some one of the popular crazes.

Paris reports an adjustable skirt that may be worn long or short by pulling a string. But they may be "stringing" us.

One reason why a woman goes to her husband for advice may be that advice is about all she can get out of him.

General Wood wants more economy in the Philippines. For instance, the islands could get along with less wind in their typhoons.

Yes, great wonders will be worked by the radio. For one thing, the next time we may have wireless national party conventions.

A drapery house advertises that it has something interesting in silk stockings. Nearly everything in silk stockings is interesting.

By killing the "Is-it-hot-enough-for-you?" pest now, you probably will rid yourself of several million of his ancestors next summer.

Coming suddenly into possession of \$100,000 a woman dropped dead. Health authorities say there is no danger of it becoming epidemic.

"Woman Escapes Serious Operation," according to a headline. A more careful diagnosis, no doubt, disclosed that she had no money.

## CLUB NEWS NOTES

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

**Big Bend Corn Club Has Field Trip**  
The Big Bend Corn Club spent Friday afternoon in visiting the fields of each member. Every member is raising an exceptionally good crop this year and from all indications a few of the ribbons at the State Fair in September will be in possession of the boys.

Volney Hickox has an acre of yellow dent. The stand is very good and the ears are well filled. Gerritt Muntzweiff also has an acre of yellow dent from which he should be able to select a good ten ear exhibit for both the county and state fair. The Roberts brothers, Willbur, Weley and Dyer who carried off first, second and fourth prizes at the state fair last year are into the game again with a half acre of yellow dent. Lee Johnston is raising an acre of Silvermine. He is the only member in the club raising white corn. Ira Brumback, who won first at the county fair two years ago, is again back in the club work after a year's absence and is going to furnish a competition at both the county and state fair this year. Archie, Elmer and Carl Parker each have an acre of yellow dent. They proved beyond a doubt that they could raise good corn last year and their fields are looking even better this year. This is Dean Grant's first year in the Corn Club but his field is comparing favorably with the fields of the veteran club members. Dale Robinson was in the mountains and could not be present, but even a casual glance at his corn would convince anyone that it had received the best of care.

This group of boys under the leadership of V. D. Eachus is one of the live clubs in the county.

**FARM POINTERS.**  
Highest yields and best quality of wheat are produced on early spring-plowed summer fallow in the dry land farm wheat belt of Oregon. Careful experiments at Moro for nine years have proved that the average yields of winter wheat after early spring plowing were 6.3 bushels per acre more than after late spring plowing, and 2.3 per bushel an acre more than after medium early spring plowing.

Pullets that are a few months later starting to lay than the average of the flock should be culled out. It has been found that pullets that lay well in the fall are usually good annual layers, while the late starters are likely to prove quitters. In culling hens, the layers are selected from among the late moulters and the quick moulters.

The copper carbonate dust treatment of seed wheat for smut control cannot be expected to give the best results when the open box, floor, or canvas method of mixing is employed. The powder is mixed with the grain at the rate of 2 ounces to each bushel, but 100 per cent control calls for the use of a special mixing device. Farmers are not counseled against this treatment provided they can mix it properly.

In making silage corn should be cut when the kernel is fairly hard but before the stalk and leaves get dry. Barley and peas at about the same stage as for hay. Sunflowers when the yellow petals are dried and beginning to fall. If cut at these stages it is not usually necessary to add water, as the natural juices will keep the silage moist.

**CRESTON.**  
John Woods and two boys called at Creston one day this week. Frank Stanley and Bud Rogers are helping J. T. Beers haul in hay this week. Guy Shumway has his homestead cabin almost finished. Manley Shuman is doing some carpenter work for Ezra Rogers. Mrs. Tripps was a passenger on Saturday's stage, visiting at the Stout home. Miss Neva Maye Stout returned home after spending some time visiting down in the lower country. David Rogers returned from the saw mill with two loads of lumber. Jim Yost was a Creston caller this week. Miss Esther Rogers was visiting home folks the week end. Miss Frances McLargue of Crowley, was visiting at the Rogers home.

**First Farm Book.**  
"A Book of Husbandry"—believed to be the first book on farming printed in England country—was bought recently for a sum equal to about \$1,500 on behalf of the British museum at Sotheby's salesrooms. This book, so small that it could easily be slipped in the pocket, was printed in 1623 by one Richard Pynson. It was written by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert of Northbury, Derbyshire, and is in excellent condition, though colored with age. It is bound in morocco.

**Can Buy Joy Rides.**  
Money can't do everything, but there's a tendency in human nature to be pretty well satisfied with the things it can do.—Boston Transcript.

**Not to Be Forgotten.**  
Remember that the opportunity of a lifetime must be grasped during the lifetime of the opportunity.

## Juvenils Frankos.

Among the subjects for "composition" given out in a primary school was that of "bravery." The last who drew this turned in his effort in these terms: "Some boys are brave because they always play with little fellows, and some boys are brave because they are so short to run away, but most boys are brave because somebody is looking on."

**Small-Minded Woman.**  
Ledger (to landlady)—"Now, see here, Mrs. Fish; on all sides of us great world industries are collapsing—state banks are failing and the postal service labors with a million dollar deficit, and here you come and make a scene because I owe you one month's rent."

**The Origin of Salt.**  
The geologist Suess holds the source of the sea salt was volcanic eruptions, when the earth's crust was beginning to harden it. Eruptions, he says, give forth gaseous compounds containing chlorine, which is brought down by rain.

**Poetry Eternal.**  
For poetry was all written before time was, and whenever we are so finely organized that we can penetrate into that region where the air is music, we hear those primal warblings.—Emerson.

## FAVORS LAW AND ORDER

### AMERICAN FARMERS WANT OTHERS TO OBSERVE LAWS AS THEY BELIEVE.

Washington, Aug. 30.—In a talk before a gathering of farmers at Leesburg, Virginia, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace gave an exposition of the present strike situation from the standpoint of agricultural interests. Secretary Wallace first compared the relative buying power of wages in the mining and railroad industry for the years 1913 and 1921. Upon this subject he said:

"It is worth while to compare wages in the organized industries with the wages received by the farmer, as represented in the price he gets for the things he grows. The value of income, whether it be in the form of wages or of money received for sale of products, is represented not in dollars and cents but in what that income will buy by its purchasing power.

"Take the average wage received by the coal miner for mining a ton of coal. In 1913 this wage per ton would buy 2.5 bushels of corn in Iowa. In 1913 the ton wage would buy .7 of a bushel of wheat in North Dakota; in 1921, 9 of a bushel. In 1913 it would buy 4.7 pounds of cotton in Texas; in 1921, 8.5 pounds. In 1913 7 pounds of hog in Nebraska; in 1921 14 pounds. In 1913 .5 of a bushel of potatoes in New York; in 1921, 1.2 bushel. In 1913, 11 pounds of sheep in Wyoming; in 1921, 18 pounds. In 1913, 1.6 bushels of oats in Illinois; in 1921, 3.1 bushels. In 1913, 2.4 pounds of butter in Missouri; in 1921, 3.2 pounds.

"Taking average yearly earnings of railroad employes, we find that in 1913 the yearly wage would buy 1492 bushels of corn in Iowa, and in 1921, 1112 bushels. It would buy 1028 bushels of wheat in North Dakota in 1913; in 1921, 1466 bushels. In 1913 it would buy 6419 pounds of cotton in Texas; and in 1921, 13,934 pounds. It would buy in 1913, 102 hundred weight of hogs in Nebraska; and in 1921, 237 hundred weight. It would buy 148 hundred weight of sheep in Wyoming in 1913; and in 1921, 296 hundred weight. In 1913 it would buy 1087 bushels of potatoes in New York; in 1921, 1916 bushels. In 1913, 3399 pounds of butter in Missouri; in 1921, 5285 pounds."

Secretary Wallace then compared the relative prices of a ton of coal in 1913 and 1921 measured in what it would buy of farm products. He made the same comparison relative to the freight rates in 1913 and 1921. Upon that point he said:

"In 1913 the freight revenue per ton mile received by the railroads would buy 1.4 bushels of corn in Iowa; in 1921 this revenue per ton mile would buy 3.1 bushels of corn in Iowa. In 1913, 1 bushel of wheat in North Dakota; in 1921, 1.1 bushel. In 1913, 6.1 pounds of cotton in Texas; in 1921, 10.5 pounds. In 1913, 10 pounds of hogs in Nebraska; in 1921, 18 pounds. In 1913, 1 bushel of potatoes in New York; in 1921, 1.5 bushel. In 1913, 14 pounds of sheep in Wyoming; in 1921, 22 pounds. In 1913, 2.1 bushels of oats in Illinois; in 1921, 22 pounds. In 1913, 2.1 bushels of butter in Missouri; in 1921, 3.9 bushels. In 1913, 3.1 pounds of butter in Missouri; in 1921, 4 pounds."

"In 1913 the price of a ton of coal f. o. b. the mine would buy 2.4 bushels of corn in Iowa; in 1921, 6.2 bushels; in July 1922, 9.3 bushels. It would buy in 1913, 1.7 bushels of wheat in North Dakota, in 1921, 2.2 bushels; in July, 1922, 4.1 bushels. In 1913 it would buy 10.4 pounds of cotton in Texas; in 1921, 21.1 pounds; in July, 1922, 22.9 pounds. In 1913, 16 pounds of hogs in Nebraska; in 1921, 36 pounds; in July, 1922, 53 pounds. In 1913, 1.8 bushels of potatoes in New York; in 1921, 2.9 bushels; in July, 1922, 4.7 bushels. In 1913, 24 pounds of sheep in Wyoming; in 1921, 45 pounds; in July, 1922, 70 pounds. In 1913, 3.5 bushels of oats in Illinois; in 1921, 7.7 bushels; in July, 1922, 14.2 bushels. In 1913, 5.4 pounds of butter in Missouri; in 1921, 8 pounds; in July, 1922, 16.1 pounds."

"In fairness, it should be noted

that before the corn, wheat, hogs, sheep, cotton, butter, or other farm products get to the consumer's table, a good deal has been added to the price the farmer receives. This margin between the farmer and the consumer has considerably increased during the past eight years, but it is also fair to note that a good deal of this increase has been due to the increase in the wages paid the people who handle these products. What these figures show is that the wages of the farmer, as represented by the prices paid for his crops, are lower than his wages were before the war, measured in purchasing power, while the wages of the workman, and especially in organized industries, are considerably higher than they were before the war, whether measured in dollars and cents or in purchasing power. The purchasing power of the wages of the railway employe in 1921 was 51 per cent greater than in 1913. The purchasing power of the wages of the coal miner in 1921 was 30 per cent greater than in 1913. The purchasing power of the farm hand who works for wages in 1921 was 4 per cent less than in 1913, while the purchasing power of the farmer himself was, on an average, from 25 to 45 per cent less than in 1913."

Continuing Secretary Wallace drew the moral that while the farming interests of the country during the year of 1921 faces the most discouraging conditions they have experienced in over a generation, conditions which brought thousands of them to bankruptcy, yet they at no time talked of striking or advocated violence or disorder. They confined their efforts at relief to the legitimate, lawful channels of public opinion and public legislation.

"The farmer believes in law and order," said Secretary Wallace. "He believes in government. He believes in fairness between man and man. He believes in working hard and producing efficiently." Secretary Wallace said:

"The farmers have endeavored to get relief by all lawful means. They have appealed to the administration, to Congress and to every other agency which they thought might be able to help them, but while making these efforts to avoid their heavy losses they have not struck. They have kept on producing and in the face of extraordinarily low prices have this year grown one of the largest crops in our entire history. The farmer believes in law and order. He believes in government. He believes in fairness between man and man. He believes in working hard and producing efficiently."

"If other groups would do as the farmer has done, our economic troubles would soon be over. Prices would soon be adjusted to their normal relationships. There would be work for everybody and at just wages."

"The farmer is disgusted with these recurring disputes between capital and labor especially as connected with the essential industries. He sees no reason why such disputes cannot and should not be settled in an orderly and lawful way and without the interruption of service which cost him so dearly.

"The farmer recognizes his obligation to produce food, for people must eat to live. He demands that both the owners of the coal mines and the coal miners recognize their equal obligation to produce coal, and he demands that the management of the railroads and the railroad workers recognize also their equal obligation to keep trains moving, for unless the food he produces is moved promptly the people will starve.

"The farmer calls upon capital and labor to cease their petty bickerings and resume production, trusting to American institutions and the American sense of fair play to see that justice is done to both of them."

**OREGON SLOPE**  
Park school will open Monday, Sept. 4th. James Aiterbury has been employed for the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th grades, and Miss Lucile Loughery of Payette for the primary department.

Allen Brown motored over from Corvallis last week and spent several days with his brothers, E. L. and J. L. Brown. He returned home Thursday, accompanied by his mother, Mrs. D. G. Brown, who has been spending the past few weeks on the Slope.

Miss Mary Conner spent the week end with her brother, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conner of Weiser.

F. R. Wilcox attended the Poultry culling demonstration, which was held at the Cain ranch near Ontario on Tuesday.

Mrs. Jonas Brown has been quite ill the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wilcox were guests at a grouse dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Hart of Payette, Monday evening.

James Tomlin of Gooding, Idaho, spent the week end with his parents, Miss Margaret Feldecher of Boise visited Miss Reva Miller Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Tomlin. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Griffith motored down from Caldwell Saturday and spent the week end with Milton Lauer and wife.

Miss Mary Bartshe is the guest of Martha Newton of Payette, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Eakin, Mrs. Mason Clough and Miss Maude Culp

## Did you ever stop to think

By E. R. Waite.

That opportunities for great savings are to be found in the advertising columns of your newspapers.

That prosperity waits on the man who goes out and finds things to do.

That some people are born knockers, while others acquire the habit. Knock the knockers!

That your forward thinking manufacturer, the business house with business and the citizens with ambitions to see a bigger, busier city, can do that sound constructive work that will put your city forward.

That you can boast your city harder if you would make an intelligent investigation of all factors that make your city. You can easily satisfy yourself of its future development and enhancing values of property and business. It will substantiate your determination to see your city grow.

That there is no reason under the sun, why your city should not forge ahead, the only thing that could stop it would be lack of foresight and enterprise. Surely your city is neither shy on business foresight or enterprise, if past achievements is a criterion. But you must keep boosting all the while.

That some cities are awake, some asleep and some dead.

That what you want is a live city to live in, not a dead one to die in. Keep your city alive.

were among those from the Slope, to go on the poultry tour Wednesday.

Harry Feldecher, wife and daughter Margaret motored over from Boise Friday and spent the week end with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feldecher.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Wilcox entertained with a plunge party Sunday afternoon. After a delightful plunge in Snake river dainty refreshments were served by the hostesses. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Anson and Mr. and Mrs. Del Peterson, all of Payette.

Mrs. John Bartshe is on the sick list this week.

Dick Adams of Ontario spent Sunday with Eugene Shay.

Mr. Lon Feldecher and children of Payette were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feldecher.

Mrs. Mason Clough, Gertrude and Mary Boals visited Mrs. Ora W. Gins of Payette, Friday.

Mrs. Dave Howard had her tonsils removed at a Boise hospital one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Van Natta returned home Tuesday, after having spent a fortnight with relatives at Cambridge and Council.

Mrs. Ruth Pierce of Payette is spending the week with Mrs. Arthur Karr.

Mrs. A. J. Hauntz spent the week end with relatives in Midvale.

Allen Brown of Corvallis and Miss Cecil Logan of Brogan were dinner guests Wednesday evening of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown.

county for roads and schools, \$43,000 per year.

Mr. E. J. Hanslik, one of the Forest Service appraisers, estimates there is sufficient timber in Murrer's Creek, East Bear River and Logan Valley to enable this much to be cut each year for the next 60 years. By that time much of the present immature stuff will be ready for the axe and, by scientific and careful management, there should be an annual income of from \$25,000 to \$50,000 due Grant County for an indefinite period.

The first and most important requisite in this program is protection from fire. The young stuff, as well as mature timber, must be protected from fires if this sustained yield is to be realized.

With the influx of workmen and others into the forests the fire hazard is sure to increase. We can not expect the laborer or floater who owns no property and has no further interest in the community than his monthly pay check to be as concerned over the danger to these resources as the local property owners and residents.

The question of protecting this timber is not now alone a National Forest affair. Grant county will realize over one-third of all clear and unencumbered, \$25,000 to \$50,000 per year indefinitely.

Is it worth while PREVENTING fires? Youbetcher. (Apologies to Irvin S. Cobb).

## NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of an execution in foreclosure issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Malheur County, dated the 21st day of August, 1922, and directed to me, upon a decree and order of sale rendered in said Court on the 21st day of August, 1922, wherein A. L. Longstreth, as plaintiff, and Willard Hanson and Ruby Hanson, husband and wife, C. J. Brown and Jane Doe Brown, husband and wife, J. W. Weiser and Jane Doe Weiser, and First National Bank of Weiser, Idaho, a corporation, as defendants, a judgment was rendered in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants Willard Hanson and Ruby Hanson, for the sum of Three Thousand Three Hundred Thirty-six and 70/100 Dollars (\$3,336.70) with interest thereon from the 29th day of June, 1922, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and Three Hundred Fifty and 100/100 Dollars (\$350.00) attorney's fees, and the further sum of Twenty-six and 20/100 Dollars (\$26.20) costs and disbursements, which judgment and decree further directed the sale of the following described real property, situated in Malheur County, Oregon, to-wit: North Half of the Southeast Quarter (N½ SE¼), of Section six (6), Township Thirtysix (36) & Range Forty and seven (47), E. W. M., together with all water, water rights, ditches, pumps laterals and canals now on or used in connection with the irrigation of said land, except in the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto, belonging or in anywise appertaining. I will on the 25th day of September, 1922, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north main entrance door of the Court House at Vale, Malheur County, Oregon, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all right, title and interest which said defendants had on the 15th day of April, 1922, and now have in said real property, with the appurtenances, to-wit: said judgment and decree in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants Willard Hanson and Ruby Hanson, together with said attorney's fees, and costs and disbursements, and interest, and accrued costs upon said sale.

Dated at Vale, Oregon, this 22nd day of August, 1922.

H. LEE NOB, SHERIFF.  
By C. W. GLENN, Deputy.

Date of first publication August 25th, 1922.

Date of last publication September 22nd, 1922.

Date of sale September 25th, 1922, at 11 A. M.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of Section 4291, Oregon Compiled Laws 1913, the Malheur County Board of Equalization,

will meet on the second Monday of September, 1922, the said day being the 11th September, 1922, at the County Court House, Vale, Malheur County, Oregon, to publicly examine the 1922 Assessment Rolls, and to correct errors in valuation, descriptions, or qualities of lands, lots, or other property assessed by the Assessor of Malheur County, all persons interested shall appear at the time and place appointed.

Dated at Vale, Malheur County, Oregon, this 12th day of August, 1922. ANDREW M. GRAHAM, Assessor.

**IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR THE COUNTY OF MALHEUR.**

In the Matter of the Estate of R. B. Hallowell, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given: That Mary M. Hunt, the duly appointed and acting administratrix of the estate of R. B. Hallowell, deceased, has rendered and presented for final settlement, and filed in said Court, her final account of the administration of said estate, together with her report and petition for final distribution and her discharge as such administratrix, and that Monday, the 4th day of September, 1922, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House in said County, at Vale in said County and State, has been fixed and appointed by the judge of said County Court in an order

made and entered by said Judge, on the 31st day of July, 1922, as the time and place for hearing objections to said account, the settlements thereof, and the hearing of said petition; at which time and place any and all persons interested in said estate may appear and object to said account and contest the same; and all persons concerned therein are further notified to be present and show cause, if any they have, why said account and report should not be approved, settled and allowed and the undersigned discharged as such administratrix.

MARY M. HUNT, Administratrix of the Estate of R. B. Hallowell, Deceased.

## SUMMONS.

Equity No. 1697.

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR MALHEUR COUNTY.**  
A. W. Ward, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
Lyman A. Green and Mary A. Green, his wife; George P. Green and Nora L. Green, his wife; Anastacio Abarrategui; Benecio Uriarte; Jacob A. Peterson and — Peterson, his wife; Ernest Wilson and Barney Wilson, partners as Wilson Bros.; S. F. Foster and — Foster, his wife; R. G. Newcomer, and — Newcomer, his wife; H. M. Housh and S. Anne Housh, his wife; Davidson Grocery Company, a corporation; Joseph F. Smith, as Trustee in Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints; Albert A. Glenn; D. Magill and Dick Tensen, Defendants.

To Anastacio Abarrategui, Benecio Uriarte, R. G. Newcomer, and — Newcomer, his wife; Albert Glenn; and Davidson Grocery Company, a corporation, of the above named defendants;

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled cause within six weeks from the 11th day of August, 1922, which is the date of the first publication of this summons; and if you fail so to appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, to-wit: For judgment against defendants Lyman A. Green and Mary A. Green, his wife, for \$5,081.24 and interest since April 23, 1912, at eight per cent per annum; and for \$583.47 taxes paid, and for costs and disbursements; and for a decree foreclosing that certain mortgage given by said defendants to secure said sums upon the following real property, to-wit:

All of lots one (1), two (2), three (3) in Block sixty-four (64); Lots three (3), four (4), five (5) and ten (10), in Block sixty-five (65); Lots Nine (9), and Ten (10) in Block sixty-six (66); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), in Block seventy (70); Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in Block Seventy-two (72); Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), and eight (8), in Block seventy-three (73); Lots Fifteen (15) and sixteen (16), in Block seventy-four (74); Lots two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), in Block seventy-five (75); Lots three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6) and seven (7), in Block seventy-six (76); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block seventy-seven (77); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block seventy-eight (78); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block seventy-nine (79); Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block eighty (80); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block eighty-one (81); Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13) and fourteen (14), in Block eighty-two (82); Lots three (3), four (4), five (5), in Block eighty-three (83); Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, in Block fifty-nine (59), all in Green's Addition to the town of Nyssa, County of Malheur and State of Oregon.

And decreeing the said mortgage to be a first lien on said property and prior to any right, title or interest therein which you may have or claim and forever barring and foreclosing you of all right, title or interest, lien or claim whatever in or to said property and every part and parcel thereof, except